

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

Offices: Sto-Krzyżka 13, Warsaw, Poland, Telephone 273-77.  
 English Representative: P. H. Straw, 2 Lyndhurst Gdns. London, N.W.3  
 English Distributors: W. H. Smith & Sons, London  
 Subscription rates—zl. 3.50 quarterly, zl. 13.00 yearly.  
 Foreign 4/- or \$1. quarterly, 15/- or \$3.75 yearly.  
 Sole member for Poland of the North American Press Alliance  
 Postal Cheque Account: 29893, Warszawa  
 Post Office Account: 615 Warszawa

2nd YEAR

WARSAW, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1936

No. 38

## POLAND'S EMIGRATION PROBLEMS

The question of emigration has been receiving more attention in Poland in the last few months than in past years. One of the reasons for this increased interest is to be found in the cumulative effect of the high birth rate prevailing in Poland, which results in leaving a larger surplus of population every year.

In the first post-war years there was a considerable emigration from Poland to France, and to other countries, which practically neutralised the increase of population.

Later, between 1926 and 1930, the development of industrial production, building activity and the generally favourable business conditions helped to absorb the large numbers of citizens reaching maturity every year. There was been still some emigration but less than before.

Finally from 1930 until to-day, there has been neither emigration nor sufficient industrial development to counteract the effects of an increase of over 400,000 persons per year.

The density of population of Poland is already much larger than in France and is fast approaching the figure of 90 persons per square kilometre, which is high for an agricultural country. The proportion of forest and marshlands to the total area of Poland makes the effective density of agricultural population per square kilometre of cultivated land even much greater.

Now, when the economic crisis in Poland is nearing its end, the suppression of unemployment is considered possible, but only on the basis of the present number of unemployed. That is, work will probably be found within the next year for the 300,000 or so registered unemployed.

But there still remain two problems to be solved: the problem of the two or three millions of people who became grown up citizens in the years 1930-1935 and have been absorbed by the labour market only in part, mostly swelling the numbers of family dependents, supported by their relatives. The other problem is that of the 400,000 people who will be there by the time the present unemployed are all given work, that is within a year.

The Jewish problem is no less important than the general question of the overpopulation, although it is slightly less dynamic. The birth rate of the Jews living in Poland is slightly below the average for the whole country, so that the percentage of Jews in Poland shows a natural tendency to decrease. It is, however, so high at present that it might require a century to reduce it to a Western European standard through natural evolution.

The Poles have shown during the last years a growing

disinclination to waiting a hundred years for the solution of this problem. The Jews of Poland, both on account of their large number and of their strongly traditional mode of life are probably less prepared for assimilation than the Jews of any other country in the world.

The Jewish problem is becoming more and more linked in the minds of the Poles with the problem of emigration.

On the background of these facts, the suggestion made by Minister Beck at Geneva a few days ago must appear very significant. He expressed the hope, at a confidential sitting of the League Council, that the membership of the Permanent Mandates Commission might be extended, to include representatives of powers interested in the questions coming under the authority of the Commission.

It is well known that the affairs of Palestine are under almost constant discussion in the Mandates Commission, and they have capital importance for Poland, as a majority of the Jewish inhabitants of Palestine are emigrants from Poland. Many of them have even retained Polish nationality, which creates a legal ground for the intervention of the Polish government in matters in which they are concerned.

If the wish phrased by the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs be granted by the Council of the League, perhaps the situation in Palestine may come nearer to a solution—as the Jews living there will then have a fuller representation of their interests than has been hitherto possible.

The Poles are nevertheless bound to realise that Palestine alone cannot be expected to be a universal cure for all the complex population problems with which this country is confronted.

A. T. E.

## RETURN OF HEROIC BALOONISTS



Capt. Janusz (right) and Lieut. Brenk being greeted on their return to Warsaw after their sensational Russian adventures!

## Adjournment of Morawska's Ostrawa Trial

One small stride towards a Czecho-Polish reconciliation.

The court trial of several Poles which was commenced on the 2nd, of September at Morawska Ostrawa, and which has since been adjourned indefinitely, has been watched with considerable interest in Poland. The comments of the Czech press together with the whole tone of the accusation have shown that the issue is one of political policy and not of justice, as it was desired to extent and prove a thesis already brought up in the case of the Boy Scout Delong, to ascertain whether there was any actual connection between the breaking of a few windows in local schools and an alleged plot against the integrity of the Czech Republic, fomented by such organisations as the Reservists Association, The As-

sociation of Silesian Insurgents, The Strzelec etc., having as its object the removal from Czechoslovakia of territories inhabited by the Polish minority.

The present trial has not only repeated this accusation but also added to it the Polish Consulate at Morawska Ostrawa and its staff, the alleged instigators of the plot which it was suggested would have broken out in the form of an insurrection in Silesia over the Olza to be followed by an occupation by Polish troops.

The whole accusation which was really fantastic, was founded upon the admissions of the principal defendant Bocek, a weak-minded individual. However, the fact that during the course of his cross-examination the prisoner recanted the majority of his admissions forced the court to adjourn the case.

Nevertheless Poland cannot view the decision to adjourn the case as constituting full satisfaction, as the accused have not been set free and the insinuations of the process have neither been cancelled nor cleared up.

The fact that the windows of certain of the Czech schools were broken, is more an accusation against the Czechs for their manner of treating the Polish minority than it is one against the Poles, and it is to be hoped that the Czech Government will take this more into consideration and make some serious attempt to improve political conditions which press so hardly upon those Poles, living just over the border, before hoping for any general improvement in Czecho-Polish relations.

## LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The King came back from his holiday tour of the Adriatic and Mediterranean so quietly that he was at work in London before the people knew of his arrival. Yet the significant affection in which he is held was marked a week later when he sat out for his Highland estate at Balmoral. On this occasion he planned to travel in a saloon coach attached to the ordinary Scottish train, and he arrived at the station some hours before the time of departure so as to avoid a demonstration. But some 10,000 people had already appeared to give him a hearty send-off. Scenes of the same sort but on a smaller scale are reported from Scotland whenever he travels outside the Balmoral estate. In a period of very confused political cross-currents there is a spontaneous affection for the Crown among the people. This is a political factor of the first importance for the present and for the future, though it can hardly be convenient personally to the King, who likes most of all to go about unobtrusively as a private individual.

In all respects the domestic situation has hardly altered at all during the past week. The Prime Minister's broadcast for the Harvard Tercentary celebrations gave rise to rumours that he was in bad health, but it is probably true that apart from a cold and recurrent lumbago he is ready for the autumn activities of the political world; rumours about the health of Prime Ministers are often interested rumours. But the unusual political truce continues, with other novelties which serve to prolong the summer season. There are far more tourists than is usual for this time of the year. It would be cynical to suggest that they are all refugees from other European countries, or that they are all French industrialists come to transfer their liquid wealth, or that they are all Bonus Veterans from America. But it is nevertheless true that an undisturbed Great Britain continues to benefit both by the disturbances and by the returning prosperity of other nations. And her own people are prolonging their holidays at home. So the hotels all over the country are full, the most fortunate of them turning people away. The tourist traffic now bids fair to remain active and to expand up to the date of the Coronation, for it appears that liners from all parts of the Empire are booked up from Christmas onwards until April.

Although life goes on normally and more prosperously than in past years, there are to be observed a few symptoms of the conflict in the world. One is a considerable growth of anti-Jewish agitation, of a sort which is considered likely by the

## FINNISH JOURNALISTS VISIT POLAND



The delegation on the Old Market Square of Warsaw

P. I. P.

(Continued on page 2)



## LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

authorities to provoke a breach of the peace, especially in the East End of London, where there are many Jews. Police court proceedings against street-corner speakers are becoming not infrequent. On Sundays, especially, there are an increasing number of demonstrations by supporters of the Left and of the Right. Owing to the vigilance of the police and a national capacity for taking politics calmly the two factions do not often come to blows. But the black Fascist uniform is a common enough sight, and the Left is particularly active with meetings and processions. Last Sunday many thousand Communists and Socialists staged a procession through London, with historical banners and tableaux appealing back to the idea of Merry England. Sir Thomas More, the author of *Utopia*, who was canonised by Rome a year ago, was honoured in this procession, as he is also one of the saints of the Moscow calendar. Unfortunately a rainstorm of unusual penetration and persistence destroyed the effect of the procession and a meeting arranged for the close of it had to be abandoned.

The dramatic flight of the Negev will undoubtedly focus attention on Geneva, where Mr. Eden might well have wished to be spared the visitation, just when the exclusion of Abyssinia was being discussed. Popular opinion is no longer excited on behalf of Haile Selassie, but he is undoubtedly regarded as a man whose name has been badly treated, not only by Italy but also by the international forces which opposed Italy. His own flight from Addis Ababa was sufficient to damp down any excess of enthusiasm. Italy's position among "the Dictator nations" prevents a mood of cynicism as to the morality of rejecting Abyssinia from the League so as to accept Italy. On the other hand a widespread desire for peace persists, which means that Italian collaboration must be sought, and the course of the Spanish civil war has shaken the confidence of many people in the virtues of official democracy. So what comes itself out of the conflict of argument is the League of Nations itself. Everybody would welcome what the League claims to be; nobody can convince himself that the League lives up to its promise. So the present meeting receives less than the usual attention, unless as a stepping-stone to the League Conference which itself wears a different aspect since the revolt in Spain and the Nuremberg Congress.

There would be a much greater dramatic interest for the people of this country if the Arabs from Palestine made a descent upon Geneva. It is one of the puzzling aspects of the present controversies that the propagandists of the League who are so loud in defence of Democracy do not appear to champion the Arab cause, although they themselves rest it upon democratic rights. At the moment the struggle in Palestine is not very consciously before the popular mind of this country. The despatch of the reinforcements is looked upon as routine by a neutral observer, whether the movements, whether to Gibraltar or to Shanghai. The actual operations are not given great space in the Press, and the scale of operations does not compare with those of Spain and of Abyssinia. Nevertheless, the affair is being discussed by the man in the street, and even editorially in many papers, with a general consensus of opinion that Palestine shows at least a conflict of official promises, so that the Arabs deserve to be accommodated with as fair a compromise as possible. There is no question

## ROUMANIAN FOREIGN POLICY

Under the guidance of M. Victor Antonescu, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Roumania has returned to the traditional policies of the present dynasty as initiated by the Bratianu Family, Jonel father, Jonel son and Vintila; a policy continued by that great statesman Take Ionescu.

The motto of the liberal party is "Prinnoi insumi" - meaning the noble desire to base national existence upon its own power i. e. the natural wealth and riches of Roumania. In foreign policy the liberal party have tended to regulate the relations of Roumania with other countries according to the actual necessities of the situation.

It is this latter policy which has created the existing Roumanian alliances which are determined by the geo-political situation of the country, a policy which has not only loyally adhered to its alliances but has also consolidated them opportunistically. Following this principle the liberal party has none the less multiplied the moral and material forces of the Roumanian nation as against the policy of those who would found the security of a state uniquely on international solutions, which forcibly gives birth to opportunistic and material structure of nations and weakens it morally and materially.

The statements of M. Antonescu, made after his access to power, to the effect that as the inheritor of the glorious traditions of the liberal party, he would follow in his foreign policy the path of existing alliances, were greeted with great pleasure in Poland who, has always the full confidence in traditional policy which has always allowed for the normal development of relationships of friendship and of the alliance between the two countries.

P. I. P.

Bank Amerykański w Polsce Sp. Akc.  
(American Bank in Poland)  
Królewska 3 — Warszawa

All kinds of Banking and Foreign Exchange business transacted. Safe deposit vault equipped according to the most modern technical requirements.

Bonds and Stocks bought and sold

at all — so far as the majority of opinion goes — of supporting action against the Arabs completely as though there were no argument on the other side. But the forces of propaganda are not against the Government on the question, so there is some inertia on the point, and perhaps a prevailing assumption that order must be restored in Palestine before it will be possible to discuss the Arab grievances. That, needless to say, is a standpoint to which the Arabs themselves are very much opposed.

One thing is certain, which is that the Palestine question, if it should become more critical than it is to-day, will not spring upon an unprepared British opinion as the Spanish question did. On Spain there are now two distinct points of view, and the all but complete national unity of the Abyssinian days has broken down into a much more healthy debate on the actual facts — much more healthy, that is, if democracy is to deserve its name. The marked but so far tacit cleavage of opinion on Palestine is another aspect of the same change in public life. Not so much Parliamentary Parties now but philosophies and facts divide the nation.

## TENDENCIES OF PRESENT DAY WOMEN NOVELISTS IN POLAND AND IN THE ANGLO-SAXON COUNTRIES

By Dr. M. Patkaniowska

(A 20-minute address at the Polish Day of the International Conference of University Women held in Krakow, August 1936)

For the subject of the present paper I am taking the works of the Polish women novelists of to-day, that is, of the writers who at the present moment are at the height of their creative activity.

There is a considerable group of women novelists writing in Poland to-day. Their activity became prominent in the last-roughly speaking, 15 years. Their names are almost new, and, in contradistinction to English and American fiction, there is hardly any continuation in the work of Polish women novelists from before and after the war. This fact is easily explained by the new conditions of Polish national life. The establishment of the present women writers in the attention of the reading public in Poland is even of a more recent date. It is only within the last few years that the highest Government prize for literature was taken by women writers, viz. Mme M. Dąbrowska and Mme Z. Nałkowska, while three other women novelists were granted literary prizes by their home towns. Their names are: W. Dobaczewska, P. Gojawczyńska and A. Gruszecka. To these I wish to add H. Boguszecka, Z. Kossak - Szczucka, I. Krzywicka, M. Kuncewiczowa and E. Szelburg-Zarembina. Thus we obtain a group of 7 names, whose achievements in the field of fiction have led to the more and more accepted, and perhaps not exaggerated, view that the best things in Poland at the present time are being written by women.

The feminine novel in Poland reflects the general tendencies of novel writing of the day both in Poland and elsewhere, and it can be roughly grouped under three headings: the historical novel, the social study, and the psychological novel, or character study.

The historical novel is represented practically by one writer who would correspond to Margaret Levings in England, i. e. Mme Kossak-Szczucka. She is a descendant of the famous family of Kossaks who gave Poland three generations of the best painters of horses and cavalry battle scenes. Mme Kossak-Szczucka was destined by temperament to become the painter of large historical scenes which are vigorous, juicy prose tints with brilliant colours and wonderful vitality. After three novels on Polish history she passed in her last recently published book to the ambitious subject of the Crusades. Her book on the 13th century Tartar Invasion of Poland ("The Fields of Legnica") finds an interesting counterbalance in Mme Kossak-Szczucka's beautiful study of the everyday life of the same epoch entitled "On the Lake".

But it is in the field of the psychological novel that feminine fiction reaches its height. The greatest name in this group and one of the greatest in Polish fiction to-day, is that of Mme Nałkowska. She started her literary career very early in life. Her pre-war novels and short stories, given to the niceties of psychological analysis of the feminine soul, mostly in erotic experiences, are all tinged with pronounced aestheticism. The war brought a complete change in this attitude. It was during the war that Mme Nałkowska herself confesses, that for the first time she really noticed her fellow man, and their sufferings. She then began to study human beings in relation to other people. It is the character and the milieu that come into prominence in her

post-war novels. To mention only three of her best in the series she chooses is that of a provincial town and its intelligentsia in "Bad Love" and "The Borderline", while in "The House above the Meadows", one of the most beautiful books of modern fiction, it is that of the suburbs of a great town.

The stories are those of general appeal: in "Bad Love" it is the subject of married love and remarriage, in "The Borderline" that of a man placed between two women, in "The House above the Meadows" fragments of the life of neighbours depicted from the memories of childhood. In the compositional whole of her novels Mme Nałkowska finds an artistic solution to the problems she represents, she, however, refrains decidedly from any valuation, justification or conclusions in human affairs. It is her task to observe and depict the play of human passions and desires, to point out to the obscure channels through which in the eternal conflict of good and wrong in the world they so often find expression in human actions; but it is not her task to explain. She does not believe that any solution of individual affairs can be of general application, as problems of the life of an individual reappear in the life-drama of another, and life goes on repeating itself eternally. This shunning of all solutions gives the work of Mme Nałkowska a classic coolness of peace, permeated with her all ruling intellect, and dressed in the exquisite beauty of her prose, in her sober and restrained style to mind Rose Macaulay, but it is rather to the French literary tradition and way of thinking than to the "cleverness" of the English fiction of to-day that is related in her sober, intellectual preciseness of method and style. As the representative of psychological realism and of the intellectual attitude to life she is at the same time one of the finest representatives of culture in the world of Polish letters of to-day.

While the problems and people of Mme Nałkowska's novels could be transferred into almost any community, Mme Dąbrowska's "Days and Nights" could only be visualized in a Polish village or town, among Polish people. Mme Dąbrowska is the other greatest Polish woman novelist of the day. She is much younger in the field of literary activity than Nałkowska, and, in contradistinction to the long row of novels, short stories and dramas of the former, her literary fame is practically based on one novel, in four parts and six volumes, entitled "Days and Nights".

Mme Dąbrowska's great novel could be considered as two separate wholes. The first two volumes are a brilliant study of an ill-fitted married couple, with the character of the woman in the foreground, and at the same time, they are a social study of the life of the decayed country gentry. In the second part the study of the character of Barbara is still maintained, though it becomes eclipsed by that of her growing daughter, Agnes; the real subject of this part, however, is the largely unseen picture of Polish pre-war society, where the passive attitude of the old is contrasted with the activity of the younger generation.

Mme Dąbrowska has caught a large fraction of Polish life in the last moment before the great war and the new conditions of Polish postwar life changed its

## Coal Exports from Poland

During August 736,000 tons of coal were exported from Poland as against 723,000 tons in July 1936 and 800,000 tons in August 1935. The distribution of the exports in August (in thousand tons) was: (comparison with last July bracketed) Central European markets 62 (decrease: 13), Scandinavian markets 290 (increase: 35), Baltic markets 5 (no change), Western European markets 168 (increase: 13), Southern European markets 70 (decrease: 52), non-European markets 56 (increase: 35), bunker coal 59 (decrease: 5), Free City of Danzig 26 (no change). The considerable decrease in Polish coal exports to Southern European markets resulted mainly from a decline of shipments to Italy from 107,000 tons to 65,000 tons, a drop resulting from the present state of Poland's commercial relations with Italy, which have not yet been returned to normal after the period of sanctions. On the other hand, there was quite a substantial rise in Polish coal exports to non-European countries, especially to Argentina and some coal shipments were even directed to North America. Coal shipments at the seaports during August totalled 705,000 tons (increase: 75,000 tons), 482,000 tons through Gdynia (increase: 30,000 tons), and 223,000 tons through Danzig (increase: 45,000 tons).

Polish Civil Aviation  
Jan. — June 1936

Warsaw. The Polish Air Line "Lot" transported in the first half of 1936 15,621 passengers, as against 8,116 in 1935.

The figures for 1st half of 1935 and 1936 compare as follows

	1935	1936.
luggage	69,884	125,233
freight	99,583	139,122
mail	9,285	15,593
newspapers	15,306	32,730

The increase has been larger than in any previous year, and it assures a steady development for the Polish Air Lines, which ran their services in the period under review with a regularity of 99 per cent and without the slightest mishap. The flying stock of the company has been increased in 1936 and it comprises now four Douglas D. C. 2 200 m.p.h. air liners, four Lockheed Electra 200 mph. liners and about thirty other air liners, including many three engined Fokkers and other planes of Polish manufacture. (ATE)

face completely. The copious flow of the story, the wealth of episode and secondary characters have made Mme Dąbrowska's novel a real prose epic of the Polish pre-war existence. In this way she has become the most national, in the traditional sense, of all other present day novelists.

The picture of the social ferment among factory workers and farm labourers in the first years of the XXth century in "Days and Nights", various studies of the life of the poorer classes scattered in Mme Nałkowska's books, bring us to the question of the social aspects of feminine fiction. Among books outstanding in this field I should mention, with reference to the problems of town life, the novel "These People" by H. Boguszecka, which is a psychological study of the unemployed, and with reference to the country, the book of a young authoress Wanda Wasilewska, who in her novel entitled "Motherland" has with great courage and feeling taken up this most difficult of Polish problems of the near future, that is the problem of the adaptation of peasant population to the new conditions of national and political life.

(Conclusion next week)



# THE NEW THEATRICAL SEASON IN WARSAW

An interview with Dr. Arnold Szyfman

In connection with the beginning of the new theatrical season, The Warsaw Weekly will insert a series of interviews with the managements of the various theatres of the capital city. The series begins this week with an interview with Dr. Arnold Szyfman, the Manager of the Polski and Mały Theatres.

The Society for Developing Theatrical Art in Poland, under whose management are five of the largest theatres in Warsaw, has this year changed its system of management. During the past two years all the theatres were under one direction, but this, while obtaining good results, could not care for each in detail, and so this year the Polski and Mały theatres will be under Dr. Szyfman, the Nowy and Narodowy under Ludwik Solski, and the Letni under Janusz Warnecki.

Dr. Szyfman said to me that this year will be one of the most glorious in the annals of the Teatr Polski. Great masterpieces will be interspersed with modern plays by Polish and foreign authors. The repertory for the coming season is more than interesting. The greatest event of the season will be the new presentation of one of the greatest masterpieces of Polish romanticism and of world poetry, The Undivine Comedy (Niebolska Komedia) of Zygmunt Krasinski, for the twenty-five years jubilee of the theatre, for the Polski opened its doors in 1915, and since that time has remained under the care of Dr. Szyfman.

The Polish repertory also includes a drama of Zeromski, "Lewy i Prawy", with Ostera in the title role, The Summer in Nohant, a new play by Jarosław Iwaszkiewicz on the theme of the love story of Chopin and George Sand, and new plays by Adolf Nowaczyński, "Man and Caesar", and by Wacław Grubicki, "Lola Montez".

The foreign classics will have their representative in Beaumarchais, Les Noeues de Figaro; de Moliere, Les Femmes de Corneille; de Vega and Calderon della Barca. Of the modern authors, Dr. Szyfman has already prepared two interesting novelties, plays by Bourdet, Margot, and a new comedy of Bernard Shaw, this time on the League of Nations.

Dr. Szyfman is very hopeful that this season of the Teatr Polski will be very successful, and that the level will be the highest possible especially in that the literary management will

## Horse and Cattle Exports from Poland

In 1935, Polish exports of horses, cattle, sheep and fresh meat of these animals were for a total value of 8 million zlotys. The first half-year of 1936 resulted in a marked improvement of these exports. The export figures for the first six months of the year were 6,762 horses (7,870 head during the whole of 1935), 6,442 head of cattle for slaughtering purposes (5,416 head during the first half of 1935; 14,996 head during the whole year), 5,528 head of sheep (227 head during the first half of 1935; 3,040 during the whole year). During the period under review the export of veal came to 3,504 metric quintals (5,837 quintals during the first half of 1935), 3,535 quintals of mutton (2,591 quintals) and 10,811 quintals (4,932 quintals) of horseflesh.

P. E. F. B.

remain in the hands of Bolesław Gorczyński, the stage directors will be: Aleksander Węgierko, Z. Ziembicki, Marja Przybyłko-Polocka and Edmund Wierciński. The casts will include a number of talented artists among whom we must mention Przybyłko-Polocka, Milla Kamińska, Smosarska, Romanowa, Węgierko, Maszyński, Samborski, Kurakowicz, Roland, Ziembicki and many others. As visiting performers will appear: Irena Eichlerówna, Marja Modzelewska, Osterwa and Junosza-Stepowski.

The Teatr Mały, on the other hand, directed by Dr. Szyfman for the eighteenth year, will be a stage of modern comedy. The season is already opened with the comedy of Winawer, Ryk Był-



Dr. Szyfman

go Lwa, and the repertory will include new comedies of Jasnorzeńska, Pawlikowska, Kiedrzyński and Hamar, *Candida* of Shaw, the works of Egon, Barbeau, Guilty and Savor. At one of the first premieres of this season, the Mały will present the scenic debut of a well-known and talented Polish novelist, Mrs. Hermia Nagler in her first play entitled "Obcy Człowiek".

In addition, Dr. Szyfman announces the appearance of a second volume of the history of the Teatr Polski, which will contain the activities of the last fifteen years of this stage and will be very interesting for both foreigners and Polish scholars and amateurs of the life and history of the theatre.

Arno.

## Timber Exports from Poland

Timber exports from Poland in July showed considerable augmentation. The "Paged" Timber Export Agency alone shipped over 68,000 cubic metre of timbers and wood materials via Gdynia and Danzig an increase of 40 per cent over the figure for last June and of 15 per cent over that for July 1935. The bulk of the shipments, about 90 per cent, consisted of sawn soft-wood of which more than 50 per cent went to the United Kingdom; 852 cubic metres of plywood were exported to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Holland, Scandinavia, Argentina and South Africa, the last-named appearing for the first time as a buyer of this article in Poland.

## ENGLISH BOOKS

American and British Magazines  
American, British and Continental Editions.

Books on Poland - Road Maps -  
Dictionaries.

Book store, M. Arcy. Nowy Świat 35.

English Legends.

## HERNE THE HUNTER

In the reign of King Richard II, one of the keepers of Windsor Forest, where the King delighted to hunt, was known as Herne, a very skillful man at his trade. A favourite he was, too, with the King; and one day, when Herne was almost slain by an infuriated stag, Richard offered a large sum as reward to whomever should cure him, since he had long planned to make Herne his Head Keeper.

Now at that moment there appeared in the glade where Herne lay a certain Philip Urswick, who bound the stag's head upon Herne's shoulder and carried him off to a secret hut and there tended his wounds. And so, in due course, Herne became Head Keeper of Windsor Forest, and a proud man into the bargain.

But in the meantime the other keepers, who had always been jealous of the King's regard for Herne, had gone to Urswick, begging him to let Herne die rather than cure him.

"Nay, but cease from disquiet," Urswick had replied, "for I have seen to it that, although he is appointed, he shall lose all his skill."

And so, indeed, it happened: Herne no longer enjoyed the skill that had earned for him the King's praise. Instead, Richard was angered by his clumsiness and withdrew his favour, whereupon Herne hanged himself from a tree on an oak tree in the forest.

And ever after, as head of a band of demons, he was wont to ravage the forest nightly, riding through it on a coal-black horse with eyes of fire, killing the stags till but few remained, and terrifying the countryside with his uproar and clamour.

Some say that Richard made his peace with Herne; but others declare that even until recent years Herne's hunt might still be heard on its tempestuous course. Some say that Herne rides in the guise of a demon; others that upon his head are the horns of a stag. But who is right among them I know not; I can only tell you that it was but seventy years ago that the oak tree upon which he hanged himself fell from natural decay. For even oak trees cannot last for ever—which does not, of course, in any way affect the truth of the story.

W. Branch-Johnson

## AUTUMN SHOW AT ZACHEŃA

The "Zachęta" has commenced the new season by a number of individual shows. For the average visitor the collection of drawings by Jan Gumowski will probably hold the greatest interest. It presents the probable aspect of a number of Polish castles and fortresses before the Swedish Wars. The reconstruction is based on still existing buildings and ruins, on old plans, prints and descriptions. The draughtsmanship, though far removed from the inspired, careless, blotches and splashes of a Noakowski, is good, competent work, entirely suitable to the subject and gives the exhibition a sufficient touch of individuality to distinguish it from the dryness of purely architectural drawings. It is fascinating to wander from castle to castle and the only regret the collection evokes is one for the almost complete destruction of these things. Modern architecture, though doubtless far more satisfactory from the point of view of hygienics and comfort nevertheless fails to produce anything so profoundly pleasing to the aesthetic sense.

## PRESS REVIEW

*Przegląd Gospodarczy* discusses the economic possibilities of Polish-French co-operation and comes to the conclusion that the best and most concrete form thereof would be "the mobilisation of the second sum of the loan for building the Silesia-Gdynia railway which, owing to the interposition in the financial co-operation is still only a single gauge line". Concerning French credit for separate enterprises and work in Poland the *Przegląd* writes, "All this will depend on the elasticity of the French money market, the condition of which to say the truth is not very best at this moment. Even the good intentions of the French Government could not change much in this situation".

*Kurjer Polski* quotes at length the speech of the French Premier Leon Blum, in which he said that European peace must be universal and indivisible and that every European war would necessarily become a universal one. In his opinion only by the support of the League of Nations can Europe be assured of an universal, integral peace. The *Kurjer* comments this last statement saying that "it awakens certain doubts. Polish opinion has been and still is inclined to a somewhat critical attitude towards the League of Nations in its present form. On the other hand the strong emphasis on the integrity of European peace is right and necessary and it is therefore a good thing that this fact, apparently so obvious has been so clearly and distinctly stressed by Premier Blum".

*I. K. C.* writes of the great change that has taken place in French feeling towards Poland since General Rydz-Śmigły's visit to Paris and that the French at last believe what Polish representatives had assured them for the last several years and had declared on every occasion, that Poland considered herself as before the ally of France. "The French press more uniformly than ever before is trying to heal the wounds which it gave Poland by its former biased and prejudiced opinion", when every contact with Germany was regarded as a sort of betrayal of France. "The French nowadays eagerly read about Poland. It is the most appropriate moment for inaugurating a press campaign in our large scale".

An animated discussion is being carried on by the press concern-

ing the action of the Peoples Party with the *Gazeta Polska* condemns as being disguised communism". The organ of the Party defends it against this accusation saying that it squashes all symptoms of communism among its organisations, the best proof of this being its decided opposition to any attempts at its members being drawn into the "Peoples Front". At the same time, however, it writes, "We are quite aware that at the present moment some communistic cell may hide itself under the name of the Peoples Party. It is not always easy to discover it, not only on account of the massed peoples movement but also because the latest method of the communists consists in an apparent conformation to the environment and a making use of its slogans.

A. B. C. summons the people to a decided struggle with communism saying that it should not be left as a monopoly of Hitler. "The struggle with communism must be taken up by separate nations in their own domain and giving each other mutual support. We ought to begin with the condemnation of the Madrid Government. Will the League of Nations which threatened and condemned so strongly the inhumanity and barbarous conduct of the Italians in Abyssinia, keep silence in the case of Spain.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* has an article praising Polish foreign policy and the attitude of the Polish government during which the writer states, "Poland has gained complete freedom of action and is on the road to be acknowledged as a great European power and consequently does not wish to be passed over in the question of colonies. Poland having conquered independence in foreign policy has become an important factor with which Europe must count". The last allusion refers to the declaration of Minister Beck in Geneva concerning colonies, which aroused universal attention. This declaration is interpreted by the German press as foretelling that Poland intends to come forth with demands for colonies. As we see in telegrams from Geneva, Minister Beck does not intend limiting himself to a general declaration in this respect but will continue his action in the economic commission of the League of Nations explaining the necessity of finding an outlet for Polish material and emigration.

M. K.

frequently hand-coloured prints with a richly patterned design to compositions in sweeping contrasts of black and white, somewhat in the style of Masereel. One of the best of these prints is the "Aquarium", with the luminous whiteness of the girl's face, another is "The Gasmasks", not a popular favourite, but a vigorous piece of work. This style is of late becoming modified as is best shown by "The Discus-thrower".

The exhibition of portraits in the room on the left of the stairs is best passed over in silence and of the collection of paintings by M. Suchanek and of sculpture by M. Jasiński nothing interesting can be said. The collection of work by artists from Bydgoszcz, placed in the same room as the drawings of Zygmunt Dunin, contains some pleasant pictures, one of them, Nr. 154, a colourist's fantasy which almost turns Bydgoszcz into a city of Venice, and some woodcut prints by Stanisław Brzeczowski which deserve notice.



# Plays and Films

## Family Affairs (Teatr Nowy)



M-me Stanisława Wysocka, as Lady Madehurst and Józef Węgrzyn, as Sidney.

Before the proper inauguration of the new season the Teatr Nowy is now presenting an English play, *Family Affairs*, by Gertrude Janning. It is a history of Lady Madehurst's family dramatizing several moments in their family life, - the dread of a divorce, an escape of the young wife of Lady Madehurst's grandson with a barber, and, finally, the return of the prodigal son, Sydney, who is threatened with prison, and had been thought dead by his mother.

Miss Jannings has amassed a great deal of more or less important facts of family life, but no one has been endowed with any scenic expressiveness. She has also presented a gallery of figures among whom we may find persons very nearly resembling our friends. In a word, the author has prepared rather the material for a long novel on the theme of family affairs than a creditable play on the subject. On the stage this story has too much the character of narration, and, to the last scene, has no dramatic plasticism. The audience is won, however, by the beautiful figure of the mother, surrounded by the worship and love of the whole family.

The final scene of the play brings a moment of highest emotion. It is the moving meeting of Lady Madehurst with her errant son, who, returning only for money, on seeing his beloved mother finds renewed confidence in life and turns back from the false road he had been travelling. This scene is so beautiful that we forget and forgive all the indispositions and faults of the play, especially in that Mme Wysocka, as Lady Madehurst, gave a creation at the height of historic art. Her despair and emotion was the true suffering of a living woman. The impression of this scene is unforgettable as Józef Węgrzyn, as the son has again given an interpretation which moves the entire audience by its profound feeling and sincerity.

The author of *Family Affairs* has much to thank the Warsaw players for. They gave a very high level to the performance, and in those moments when the play was uninteresting, and there were many of them, intrigued the audience by splendid acting. An especially good impression was made by the dramatic expression and directness of Miss Alina Halska, by the comic and characteristic figure of an old maid created with witicism by Miss Krzymuska, and by the interpretations of the two sons given by Leon Łuszczewski and Zygmunt

Chmielewski. The remaining rôles were competently handled by Balcerkiewiczówna, Wyrzykowski, Świerczewska, Miedzińska, and especially the debutant, Miss Malkiewicz, who distinguished herself by intelligent playing and a beautiful appearance.

The directing of Stanisława Wysocka gave the play its proper tone, creating the true atmosphere of an English house and family life.

Arno.



Miss Alina Halska as Sara Ackland.

## Tredowata (Capitol)

The greatest masterpieces of world literature can be evasions of the popularity of the novel of Helena Malinowska *Tredowata*. Probably no more tears have been shed on any love story than on the tragic circumstances of the poor young girl, Stefka Rudecka, and her romance with Count Michowski, which ends in the tragic death of the heroine. The true value of the film is the appearance of Miss Elżbieta Baranowska in the title role. Her profound, intelligent playing, her unearthly beauty, and her great dramatic talent has already made of her one of the most splendid artists on the Polish screen, on a level with the great "stars" of American pictures.

The directing only in the second part gave a good tempo to the film, the exposition, on the other hand, is too long drawn out and dull. The technique of the production is not always on a respectable level.

The dazzling cast of the film includes such splendid names as Wysocka, Cwiklińska, Halska, Brodziewicz, Junosza-Sępowski, Węgrzyn and Grabowski.

Arno.

## ANGLO BALTIC LINE S.S. "Baltrover"

From Gdynia:  
1st, 14th October  
From London:  
8th, 22nd October

Cabin class £7, 0, 0.  
return 25% reduction.

For further particulars, apply to  
UNITED BALTIC CORPORATION, LTD.  
Warsaw, ul. Średzka 18, tel. 299-30

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

Mention of exhibitions is found in ancient documents, and the first of all exhibitions was held in Egypt under Ptolemy II, when merchants from Thebes and Memphis exposed their wares and products. Many of the fairs of the Middle Ages resembled in a small way exhibitions as we know them, but the first of all great international exhibitions was that held in London in 1851, in the building which was later transferred to Sydenham and is known to thousands as the Crystal Palace.

Napoleon III, invited to that exhibition, was so impressed by it that the next great international exhibition took place in Paris, in 1855.

Napoleon I, in the days of the Directorate, caused an exhibition to be held in Paris in which 110 exhibitors took part, but it was an exclusively French exhibition. It was open for 13 days, and prizes were given for merit. A second exhibition was also held under Napoleon I, in which 38 provinces of France took part.

From 1830 to 1844 there were four exhibitions in Paris devoted to Ideas and Inventions. But in 1848 agriculture took its place beside industry and manufacture and for the first time a French Colony, Algeria, was represented.

Thus exhibitions in France had grown from purely local to national and then national and colonial, but Great Britain was the first country, with the exhibition of 1851, to hold an international exhibition and invite the whole world to display specimens of its produce.

Other international exhibitions were held in France in 1862 and 1867. In looking through old guide books to these exhibitions it is curious to note some of the objects exposed which aroused the admiration of the crowds of visitors. At the exhibition of 1862 an object of great curiosity was a huge model of a man's head of foreign exhibits, Prussia at the exhibition of 1867 exhibited as big a cannon as could then be made. But the marvels of marvels was the Eiffel Tower, built for the exhibition of 1889, the iron tower of a thousand feet which since that day has never failed to attract the visitor. The novelty of the 1900 exhibition, the moving staircase, seems pretty lame to us to-day. But there was another item of that exhibition, which old Parisians do not forget and that was Souza, the American composer, whose marches were then all the rage. The little man every afternoon conducted his band, and was apparently the prototype of the modern jazz conductor, waving his arms above his head and jerking his body from side to side in a way which has never been forgotten.

After the war, exhibitions grew fewer, although in 1935 an Arts exhibition proved a great success. One factor then for the first time held an important place, namely artificial lighting, and in the International Exhibition of 1937, which is preparing, artificial lighting will again play an important role in the thousand and one wonderful exhibitions of more than fifty nations whose palaces are being built on the banks of the Seine).

## SPALDING

Tennis Balls and Rackets  
The World's Best.  
STO - KRZYŻKA 13

## Warsaw Amusements

### THEATRES

ATENEUM Closed.  
KAMERALNY "Matura"  
LETNI "Czwartka papieru"  
MALICKIE "Profesja" Pani Warren  
MAZY "Rok Sylwestrowy"  
NARODOWY "Bogusławski i jego scena"  
NOWY "Szczęśliwka"  
POLSKI "Klub Pickwicka"  
REDDITA Closed.

### MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERA Closed  
OPERETKA - "The Merry Widow"  
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI - "Karjera Alfa Omegi"  
Hollywood - "Review with music"

### ART AND OTHER

#### EXHIBITIONS

L.P.S. Warsaw Paintings in Classical Period. Daily.  
ZACHĘTA. Autumn Vernissage.  
WAR MUSEUM. Marshal Piłsudski in Sculpture and Old Głaginski Exhibition  
METAL AND ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION. Puławska 2a.  
PLANT AND AQUARIUM EXHIBITION Ogrod Saski

### CINEMAS

APOLLO "Jadzia" Polish.  
ATLANTIC "Pasture". American

BALTYK "Rose Marie". American  
CAPITOL "Tredowata". Polish  
CASINO "Prokaszka". Polish  
EUROPA "Mary Queen of Scots". American.  
FILHARMONIA "Royal waltz". German.  
MAJESTIC "The Bohemian Girl". American.  
PAN "Bolek i Lolek". Polish  
RIALTO "Wife versus Secretary". American.  
ROMA "Eye Teeth and claws"  
STYLOWY "Bright Lights". American  
SWIAŁOWID "Mayerling". American  
STUDIO "Mayerling". American

What the asterisk mean —  
\*\*\* An outstanding feature.  
\*\*\* Very good. \*\* Good.  
\* Average entertainment.

## THE ENGLISH CHURCH

(Church of England)

WARSAW, SEWERYNOW 3

Services in English every Sunday:

8.30 a.m. Holy Communion

11.00 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

1st. Sunday in each month, Holy

Communion at 12 noon.

Rev. Martin Parsons

tel. 2-24-52.

Readers are reminded that many subscriptions for the fourth quarter are still overdue. Please remit to our P. K. O. Account 29988, or to our Post Office Account 615.

## BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW

No 10 The following persons are entitled to receive visas or immigration certificates for Palestine:

No. of certificate	N A M E	Age	Category	Latest date for application	Address
100885	GOLDSTEIN Tadeusz	19	B/3	15.12.36	Lwów, Sykalska 34
100886	GOLUB Major	18	B/3	15.12.36	Wilno, Ws. Świętych 7
100887	GILBERT Adolf	19	B/3	15.12.36	Sosnowiec
100888	HASLEMAN Samuel	18	B/3	15.12.36	Uroczysko
100889	WOLCHAMN Borch	18	B/3	15.12.36	Warsaw, Bagno 8 m. 34
100891	WAJSBART Geel	20	B/3	15.12.36	Kalisz, Browarna 3
100892	WASSERMAN Herman	18	B/3	15.12.36	Lwów, Błacharska 21
100893	JAKUBOWICZ Izidor	18	B/3	15.12.36	Krasno
100894	ZABLUDOWSKI Emanuel	17	B/3	15.12.36	Warsaw, Miodowa 7
100895	SILBER Baruch	22	B/3	15.12.36	Lwów, Szpitalna 30
100896	JUDENBERG Maurycy	18	B/3	15.12.36	Lwów, Kłapanowska 17
100897	LEDER Gabriel	18	B/3	15.12.36	Przemysł, Mickiewicza 24
100898	KUSTIG Anzelem	18	B/3	15.12.36	Lwów, Boczna 4
100899	MORSEL Isak	21	B/3	15.12.36	Lwów, Zygmuntowska 10
100900	MUSZEL Israel	23	B/3	15.12.36	Warsaw, Ziel. Brama 6
100901	NEUS Ascher	21	B/3	15.12.36	Pinsk, Albrechtowska 33
100902	NATAN Hirsch	19	B/3	15.12.36	Lwów, Kacik 20
100903	SWIRSKI Fajusz	19	B/3	15.12.36	Kraków, Jozefowska 22
100904	SURAWICZ Liwia	17	B/3	15.12.36	Radom, Moniuszki 21
100905	SNARSKI Hirs	18	B/3	15.12.36	Grodno, Listowskiego 9
100906	SKOTNICKA Anna	18	B/3	15.12.36	Białystok, Rozanska 6
100907	SERCAZ Chanieł	18	B/3	15.12.36	Grodno, Dominikanska 3/2
100908	FINKELSTEIN Moses	18	B/3	15.12.36	Otwock
100909	FELDLUN Michal	18	B/3	15.12.36	Miechów
100910	FRYDLAND Gada	18	B/3	15.12.36	Warsaw, Zelazna 40/6
100911	KAPLAN Jakob	18	B/3	15.12.36	Kraków, Sw. Jana 5
100912	ZINK Abraham	18	B/3	15.12.36	Radom, Moniuszki 21
100913	KACAF Hertz	25	B/3	15.12.36	Grodno, Listowskiego 9
100914	ROTBENBERG Mordko	18	B/3	15.12.36	Jaroslów, Krakowska 5
100915	SCHORR Otel	18	B/3	15.12.36	Brzesz n/B
100916	BRENER Moszek	17	B/3	15.12.36	Puławy, Kollataja 60
100917	HOLUD Dada	17	B/3	15.12.36	Warsaw, Tomickie 7
100918	ZYLBERSZTEIN Chaim	16	B/3	15.12.36	Pinczew
100919	KRAWIEC Baruch	17	B/3	15.12.36	Luck, Kosciuszki 14
100920	SINGER Hersh	17	B/3	15.12.36	Jedzejów
100921	RADKIEWICZ Szmul	17	B/3	15.12.36	Bereza Kartuska
100922	JUCKER Adela	30	D	29.12.36	Plotnica, 10/21
100923	WEDERBERG Selma	17	B/3	15.12.36	Pinsk, Portowa 12/21
100924	GLEBERGSKA Oksa	12	B/3	15.12.36	Buzkowiec
100925	TOHMAN Menachem	20	B/3	15.12.36	Drohobycz, Rynek 21
100926	HERBS Lejb	21	B/3	15.12.36	Kielec
100927	ZYGLINSKA Sara	22	B/3	15.12.36	Chelm
100928	SOLOMANSKA Moses	20	B/3	15.12.36	Warsaw, Wielka 6/12
100929	SOLOMANSKA Moses	20	B/3	15.12.36	Warsaw, Nowolipie 56

Following persons will be granted visas as returning residents: —  
F. 2313 F. 38 HERMAN Zyzyk 52 G (Admission to Palestine not later than 25.1.37) Warsaw, Wierzbowa 9  
F. 2313 F. 39 HERIMILC Macela 28 G (Admission to Palestine not later than 10.3.37) Kalisz  
F. 2313 F. 40 WEITZMAN Sara 53 G (Admission to Palestine not later than 10.3.37) Stanisławów, 23 Głłera Street

F. 2313 F. 41 RAPOPORT Zipsa — H 6.12.36 Warsaw  
(Miss RAPPOPORT must be in possession of a valid national passport)

Following persons will be issued Immigration Certificates in Cat. A/1: —  
100923 PERLS Hans 36 A/1 23.12.36 Katowice, Wotoczi 3  
" Hildegard 35  
" Jurgen 18  
SIENNER Jerry 15  
" Susanna 14  
(Mr. PERLS — subject to proof of means)

Editor: EGERTON SYKES  
Assistant Editor: CECILIA HALPERN